OCTOBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3098.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1789.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M
September 30, 1789.

WHEREAS the Supreme Executive Council have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Paſſengers and Servants arriving in this ſtate, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Maſters of veſſels that may have any paſſengers or ſervants on board, that unleſs they enter ſuch paſſengers and ſervants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are ſubject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every paſſenger or ſervant ſo imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

THE creditors of DANIEL JONES, of the townſhip and county of Montgomery, are requeſted to meet the Aſſignees, at the houſe of *Chriſtian Dull*, Inn-keeper, in Gwynedd townſhip, on Seventh day, the 17th inſt. in order to receive a dividend which will be then ſtruck on their reſpective accounts.

JOHN EVANS,
GEORGE MARIS, } Aſſignees.
JOHN GARRETT,

Montgomery county, Tenth Month 3*d*, 1789.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN this morning, a NEW SILVER WATCH, maker's name Richard Cowling, London, No. 527. Any perſon ſtopping the ſaid watch, and delivering it to the Printers hereof, or to the owner, employed by Mr. *Thomas Leiper*, Tobacconiſt, in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward.

September 29, 1789. §

N. B. The above watch, name and number, was adverti ſed laſt week, in Dunlap & Claypoole's paper, Three Dollars reward.

ON the 5th of July laſt was found in the cuſtody of a man, who called himſelf *Ezra Holbrook*, the following articles, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, viz. a ſilver watch, eight ſilk handkerchiefs, four of which are black, the other four Dublin flags; one ruffled ſhirt; two pair of white cotton ſtockings; two remnants of cambrick; four pair of plated buckles; five pen-knives; one half worn ſtrait bodied cloth coloured coat, and ſix pounds ten ſhillings in caſh; one hunting ſaddle, and an old bridle, the pad of the ſaddle is mended round the edge with green cloth: He had with him at the ſame time a black gelding, which was ſtolen from John Evans, at Coventry Forge, and is returned to him. Any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber, in Drummore townſhip, Lancaſter county, before the middle of October next, proving their property and paying the charges, may have their goods again, otherwiſe they will be ſold ſhortly after.

Auguſt 1789. § MOSES IRWIN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of PETER PHIPS, in Abington, a ſmall bay Gelding, 8 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, well made, one fore foot white, trots well, and of good courage. Said horſe belongs to Thomas Smith, near Coryell's Ferry, in Soleberry townſhip, Bucks county. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, and gives notice to Thomas Smith, or brings him to Peter Phips, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward, if ſtrayed; if ſtolen Forty Shillings for the horſe, or Five Pounds for horſe and thief, if committed to any gaol, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, paid by

† THOMAS SMITH.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be Sold by HALL & SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet,

Poor Richard's Almanack,

[*Improved and enlarged*]

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Containing, beſides the uſual Aſtronomical Calculations,

A METHOD to recover old Lands.---Profitable Hints to Farmers.---Directions publiſhed by the Humane Society, for recovering Perſons who are ſuppoſed to be dead from drowning---to prevent the fatal Effects of drinking cold Water, or cold Liquors of any Kind, in warm Weather---how the dangerous Effects of noxious Vapours, from Wells, Cellars, fermenting Liquors, &c. may be prevented---in Caſes of Suffocation, from the Fumes of burning Charcoal---to prevent the fatal Effects of Lightning---to prevent Danger from Expoſure to the exceſſive Heat of the Sun---to prevent the Effects of exceſſive Cold.---How to prevent a locked Jaw, from Wounds with ruſty nails, extracted from Doctor Ruſh's Medical Enquiries and Obſervations.---To make a cheap and excellent Vinegar.---An infallible Cure for Cancers.---An excellent Receipt for the Stone or Gravel.---A cure for Corns.---Two Minutes Advice to our numerous Readers.---An Act for laying a Duty on Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States.---A moral and phyſical Thermometer, or a Scale of the Progreſs of Temperance and Intemperance.---Liſt of the Names of the Preſident, Vice-Preſident, Senators and Repreſentatives in the Congreſs of the United States.---A Poem on Human Life.---The Decline of Autumn.---The Seaſons.---Yearly Meetings of the People called Quakers.---Tables of Intereſt at Six and Seven per Cent.---Scale of Depreciation.---Times of holding Courts of Law in Pennſylvania, New-York, New-Jerſey and Delaware.---Account of Poſt Towns, from Maſſachuſetts to Savanna in Georgia.---Croſs Poſts, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and SOLD by WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD, *Front-ſtreet, and* RICE, & Co. *Market-ſtreet*,

(Price 7s. 6d. neatly bound)

The Poetical Works of

PETER PINDAR, *Eſq*;

A diſtant Relation to the POET OF THEBES.

To which are prefixed, *Memoirs* and *Anecdotes* of the *Author*.

AFTER the rapid ſale, and univerſal approbation, which the productions of this humorous and ſatiric author have obtained among all ranks of people in Great-Britain and Ireland, it would be needleſs to trouble the public with any new encomiums on his writings; eſpecially as there are few readers on the continent, who have not, with pleaſure, peruſed ſome of his ſmaller pieces, which, as ſoon as publiſhed in any one American paper, have been immediately re-printed in almoſt all the other news-papers, in every part of the union: So eager were the printers to gratify the curioſity of their ſubſcribers, with extracts from this celebrated ſatiriſt. The whole of his works are now offered to the public, for leſs than one quarter of the London price; in fact for little more than was paid for one ſingle piece, not amounting to one ſixth part of the preſent volume, viz. the Louſiad, that much admired poem, in which our author

"*Sings, ſublime the* MONARCH *and the* LOUSE." 6 w

To be Sold for the benefit of the Heirs.

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing upwards of 300 acres, late the eſtate of Joſeph Huſband, deceaſed, ſituate in Harford county, Maryland, bounded on one ſide by a large ſtream of water called Deer-creek, whereon is a convenient ſeat for one or more merchant mills, or other water works, a dam is erected, race nearly dug, and other preparations made towards raiſing a ſaw-mill; it is about five or ſix miles from the head of the tide on Suſquehanna. The land is good, about 170 acres cleared, the remainder well timbered. It would conveniently admit of dividing into two or more parts, there being meadow on different places and ſeveral orchards. The buildings are a ſtone houſe and kitchen, each two ſtories high, a good frame barn with ſtabling under, and other out houſes. The payments may be made eaſy. For further particulars apply to JOSHUA HUSBAND, adjoining the premiſes, or JOHN STUMP, merchant, at Stafford mills, the head of the tide aforeſaid. † eow

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CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Norrington townſhip, Montgomery county, in Auguſt laſt, a red and white HEIFFER, about three years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Sept. 30, 1789. ROBERT CURRY.

MRS. PINE'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

Blockley, Auguſt 23, 1789.

WAS FOUND,

A Female Child,

SUPPOSED to be near two years old, with a white bonnet, gown and petticaot; has a large mark on the breaſt and appears likely to have been ſcalded. The above child is ſuppoſed to have been left by a woman of tall ſtature, in a white gown, with large black cuffs, red petticoat and a white bonnet. Any perſon apprehending the perſons who left the above child, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC HAYES,) *Overſeers of*
† JOHN FRAILEY,) *the Poor*.

Deſcription of the Baſtile.

The following Deſcription of the *Baſtile Priſon*, in France (which has lately been deſtroyed by the populace) is extracted from the philanthropic Mr. HOWARD'S ſtate of Foreign Priſons.

I AM happy (ſays Mr. Howard) to be able to give ſome information of the Baſtile, by means of a pamphlet written by a perſon who was long confined in this priſon. It is reckoned the beſt account of this celebrated ſtructure ever publiſhed.

This caſtle is a ſtate priſon, conſiſting of eight very ſtrong towers, ſurrounded with a foſſe about 120 feet wide, and a wall 60 feet high. The entrance is at the end of the ſtreet of St. Antoine, by a drawbridge, and great gates, into the court of l' Hotel du Government; and from thence over another drawbridge to the Corps de Garde, which is ſeparated by a ſtrong barrier, conſtructed with beams palted with iron, from the Great Court. This court is about 120 feet by 80. In it is a fountain, and ſix of the towers ſurround it, which are united by walls of free-ſtone ten feet thick up to the top. At the bottom of this court is a large modern Corps de Logis, which ſeparates it from the Court du Puits. This court is 50 feet by 25. Contiguous to it are the other two towers. On the top of the towers is a platform continued in terraces, on which the priſoners are ſometimes permitted to walk, attended by a guard. On this platform are 13 cannons mounted, which are diſcharged on days of rejoicing. In the Corps de Logis is the council chamber, and the kitchen, offices, &c.—above theſe are rooms for the priſoners of diſtinction; and over the council chamber the King's Lieutenant reſides. In the Court du Puits is a large well for the uſe of the kitchen.

The Dungeons of the tower de la Liberte extend under the kitchen, &c. Near that tower is a ſmall chapel on the ground floor. In the wall of it are 5 niches or cloſets, in which priſoners are put, one by one, to hear maſs, where they can neither ſee nor be ſeen.

The dungeons at the bottom of the towers exhale the moſt offenſive ſcents, and are the receptacles of toads, rats, and other kinds of vermin. In the corner of each is a camp bed, made of planks laid on iron bars that are fixed to the walls, and the priſoners are allowed ſome ſtraw to lay on the beds. Thoſe dens are dark, having no windows, but openings into the ditch: they have double doors, the inner ones plated with iron, with large bolts and locks.

Of the five claſſes of chambers, the moſt horrid, next to the dungeon, are thoſe in which are cages of iron. There are three of them. They are formed of beams with ſtrong plates of iron, and are each eight feet by ſix.

The calottes, or chambers, at the top of the towers, are ſomewhat more tolerable. They are formed of eight arcades of free ſtones. Here one can not walk but in the middle of the room. There is hardly ſufficient ſpace for a bed from one arcade to another. The windows, being in walls ten feet thick, and having iron grates within and without, admit but little light. In theſe rooms, the heat is exceſſive in ſummer, and the cold in winter. They have ſtoves.

Almoſt all other rooms (of the towers) are octagons, about 20 feet in diameter, and 14 to 15 high. They are very cold and damp. Each is furniſhed with a bed of green ſerge &c. All the chambers are numbered. The priſoners are called by the name of their tower joined to the number of their room.

A ſurgeon and three chaplains reſide in the caſtle. If priſoners of note are dangerouſly ill, they are generally removed, that they may not die in this priſon. The priſoners who die there are buried in the pariſh of St. Paul, under the name of domeſtics.

A library was founded by a priſoner, who was a foreigner, and died in the Baſtile the beginning of the preſent century. Some priſoners obtain permiſſion to make the uſe of it.

One of the centinels on the inſide of the caſtle rings a bell every hour, day and night, to give notice that they are awake; and on the rounds on the outſide of the caſtle they ring every quarter of an hour.

I have (ſays Mr. Howard) inſerted ſo particular an account of this priſon, chiefly with the deſign of inculcating a reverence for the principles of a free conſtitution like our own, which will not permit in any degree the exerciſe of that deſpotiſm, which has rendered the name of the Baſtile ſo formidable. I was deſirous of examining it myſelf; and for that purpoſe knocked hard at the outer gate, and immediately went forward through the guard to the drawbridge before the entrance of the caſtle; but while I was contemplating this gloomy manſion, an officer came out much ſurprized, and I was forced to retreat through the mute guard, and thus obtained that freedom, which for one locked up within thoſe walls, it is next to impoſſible to obtain.

VIENNA, July 25.

THE Emperor has had no return of the fever ſince the 16th; his ſtrength is therefore augmenting daily, and we flatter ourſelves that his entire recovery is now certain, as the acute pains in the loins are entirely diſpelled, and his Imperial Majeſty no longer feels any inconvenience, either while walking, or riding in a carriage.

The Commiſſaries of War here, having exerciſed a degree of ſtrictneſs little ſhort of oppreſſion, in raiſing the new levies, his Imperial Majeſty has been pleaſed to iſſue a Reſcript to the Aulic Chamber, by which he prohibits the forcible enrollments of Merchants and Tradeſmens ſervants; and commands that only the waiters at coffee-houſes, ale-houſes, and ſuch others whoſe ſituations can be ſupplied by women, ſhall hereafter be obliged to ſerve.

A ſkirmiſh has taken place on the frontiers of Tranſylvania, betwixt the advanced poſts of a body of the army of Prince de Hohenlohe, Commander in Chief in that Province, and the advanced guard of the army, commanded by Prince Maurojeni, Hoſpodar of Wallachia, who endeavoured to make an irruption into Tranſylvania, with 30,000 troops.

As the enemy were unable to attempt the four paſſes of Boza, Altachanz, Terzbourg, and Temeſch, at once, they contented themſelves with endeavouring to ſurpriſe the advanced guard of the latter on the morning of the 15th. Our troops, however, under the command of General Orocz, ſuſtained their attack, which was very furious, with undaunted reſolution; and, after a conflict of four hours, maintained with uncommon obſtinacy on both ſides, obliged the aſſailants to retreat, and then purſuing them with fixed bayonets, left 200 on the field of battle.

On our part, Comte Khunn, firſt Lieutenant of the regiment of Szekler's Huſſars, 1 non-commiſſioned officer of the regiment of Orocz, 2 ſoldiers, and 1 artillery man, were killed; and 15 privates wounded.

We learn from the camp at Weirſkirchen, that a body of 1000 Turks have lately attempted to enter the Bannut of Temeſwar, near to Schuppanneck.

By letters from Oczakow we are informed, that the Turkiſh fleet appeared towards the latter end of June off the Iſle of Berezan; it is compoſed of 14 ſhips of the line, 15 frigates, and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels, drawn up in the form of a half moon, to blockade that place. As we hear from Moldavia, that the Vice-Admiral Comte de Weynowich, who has 7 ſail of the line and 23 frigates under his command, has received advice of this circumſtance, we are in hourly expectation of an engagement between the two ſquadrons.

PARIS, *July* 30.

On Friday evening an armed Peaſant came to give notice at one of the guard-houſes, that a prodigious number of perſons were diſperſed over the plain of Monceaux, a country villa of the Duke d'Orleans, and the environs, committing various exceſſes, and entering the houſes of the inhabitants, laying them under contribution. The Peaſant was detained, according to an eſtabliſhed rule, to reward ſuch perſons as bring important intelligence, and puniſh the propagators of falſe alarms, till the fact was verified. A corps of 150 or 200 citizens, horſe and foot, immediately ſet off, and found theſe wretches diſperſed in bands over the country. They attacked the citizens with ſtones, &c. but were ſoon overpowered, a circle being formed around them; 62 were taken at the firſt onſet, many wounded and ſent to the hoſpital; and freſh reinforcements of citizens arriving, 200 were apprehended before eleven at night, and ſafely lodged in the barracks. Moſt of theſe fellows are the ſame who have been ſo long employed, to the number of 5000, at Monmartre, and regularly paid, nobody knows by whom: they were regularly called over, and, ſince the Revolution, have had no viſible object in their labours, if profligacy and idleneſs may not be ſo called. Four of the perſons taken were their Chiefs and Paymaſters. All the poor innocent creatures found amongſt them have been releaſed. I have already given ſome account of theſe vagabonds in a former letter, and their late occupation in levelling the platforms of Monmartre to form the ſcite of a battery to bombard the city. The circumſtance ſeems extraordinary.

The National Guard have arreſted two men with dark lanthorns, who were about to ſet fire to ſome warehouſes. Another body of men have ſeized a perſon on whom they found ſome conſecrated chalices, and ſeveral papers belonging to the Baſtile. He was known by four different names, had four different lodgings, and was ſaid to be a commander of one of the patroles.

Auguſt 6. A large detachment of armed citizens repaired on Monday to Iſle Adam, the ſeat of the Prince de Conti, from whence they brought into town in triumph 27 pieces of cannon, all braſs, except four caſt ones. Six of them were 32 pounders, and each drawn by ten horſes. Other detachments viſited the country houſes of the Comteſſe de Brionne, mother of Prince de Briche, three leagues from the former, whence they brought nine pieces of cannon.

The Prince de Lambeſc has got to Turin, where he arrived the 24th ult.

Hints were given to ſeveral of the Deputies of the National Aſſembly, on Monday laſt, of a mine being formed from under the ſtables of the Comte d'Artois to the Hall of the Aſſembly. After the recent and well aſcertained atrocities of the Cabal, the Members, juſtified in imagining every attempt poſſible, cauſed a ſtrict ſearch to be made by the militia of Verſailles, on the night of Monday; and numbers of citizens abandoned their houſes in the Rue de Noailles, under which the mine was ſuppoſed to paſs. On arriving at the ſtables, the Swiſs refuſed the militia entrance; on which they commanded him, on pain of inſtant death, to enter and precede them with torches. At every part of the building they examined, they left centinels, to prevent a ſurpriſe from the attendants belonging to the ſtables. At length M. de Vergnes, Equerry to the Comte d'Artois, arrived, and was refuſed admittance; but on his offering to ſhew every place, he was ſuffered to accompany the militia, who had already broken open ſeveral of the doors. All the cellars were carefully examined, and at length a diſcovery was made of an immenſe hole, the bottom of which could not be diſcovered. One of the citizens deſcended by means of a long beam held in a ſlanting direction; and the reſult of his obſervations was, that he could perceive no apertures correſponding with this hole, which was very deep; ſo that all that could be concluded is, that ſuch a horrid plan has been really in contemplation, and preparing for execution, either prior to, or ſince the revolution; no perſon belonging to the ſtables being able or willing to aſſign any uſe or meaning whatever for this excavation. It is unneceſſary to add, that proper precautions are taken.

LONDON.

July 28. The late action on the frontiers of Finland was vigorouſly maintained on both ſides for the ſpace of ſeventeen hours. After the enemy had retired into Chriſtina, they were found to have left 250 men ſlain on the field of battle, beſides a number of officers and privates wounded, who were made priſoners.

On Thurſday the price of corn was ſo extravagantly high at Wrexham, that ſeveral poor families were unable to procure a ſufficient quantity of proviſions; but having gained intelligence of two boats being at Bangor (a ſmall village about five miles from thence) laden with different ſorts of grain, the colliers and miners, to the amount of about 200 men, aſſembled, and next morning proceeded to Bangor, where they ſecured the grain, which they ſent in waggons to Wrexham. They ſet fire to one of the boats, and to prevent the other ſharing the ſame fate the proprietors were obliged to preſent them with five guineas. Several waggon loads of corn and flour were likewiſe ſecured and brought to Wrexham, where it all remains, and will be ſold next market at a fair price.

Aug. 6. It has been ſaid that the apprehenſion of danger to the perſon of Louis XVI. alone prevents the Count d'Artois from commencing hoſtilities. We repeat it, that the Count and his party will, for the preſent, endeavour to accompliſh their purpoſe by indirect methods. The King, by lulling the Patriots into a falſe ſecurity, may more effectually promote the views of their enemies.

The violence at preſent exerciſed in France is not peculiar to that people:---on the contrary, it is common to every nation ſtruggling for its rights. Did the Engliſh conſtitution acquire permanency, and in ſome degree perfection, by the defeat of Charles I. and the Royaliſts, without bloodſhed?

Was our government---if government it could then be called--from the uſurpation of Cromwell to the acceſſion of Charles II. any thing elſe but one continued ſcene of riot and cruelty?

Would the acceſſion of William III. that glorious epoch in the hiſtory of our freedom, have been unattended with ſlaughter and confuſion, if it had not been for the peaceable abdication of that ſilly and ſuperſtitious monarch James II?

It is a little remarkable, that the French provinces which have been the foremoſt in ſeconding the National Aſſembly in the attainment of freedom, are thoſe which principally ſuffered the revocation of the Edict of Nantz.

When Louis XIV. aimed at the extirpation of every principle of civil and religious liberty in France, a *germe* remained, which, like the acorn of a Britiſh oak, has become the rampart of freedom.

Amidſt the pillage and diſorder that now prevails in Paris, it might be imagined that the modern Gauls had adopted the ſentiments of their anceſtors: "Our right exiſts in our arms. Whatever the *ſtrongeſt* can ſeize upon, that is the right of the *ſtrongeſt*."

To the Marquis DE LA FAYETT may the preſent emancipation of the citizens of the Commonwealth of France be more juſtly attributed, than to any other of their patriotic characters. His long reſidence in England and America gave him juſt ideas of government---and he has been taught the relative Rights of the Ruler and the Ruled, in the continual correſpondence he has kept up with his adopted father, GENERAL WASHINGTON---the hero and ſtateſman,

"Who with the enlighten'd Patriots met,
On Schuylkill's banks in cloſe Divan,
And wing'd that arrow ſure as fate,
Which "aſcertain'd the ſacred Rights of Man."

Extract of a letter from Boulogne, Auguſt 4.

"We have had great commotions here. Four houſes were totally deſtroyed, and the commandant of the town, with ſome general officers, &c. have been very roughly handled by the populace. The commandant is now confined to his bed, in conſequence of the wounds he received from ſome ſtones which were thrown at him.

"I have been witneſs to many acts of ferocity in the populace, but this is ever the conſequence of their retalliating on thoſe who have long tyranized over them.

"The intendant had a narrow eſcape; he was overtaken near Orchio, on his flight to Doua, and obliged to make a precipitate retreat from his carriage, and ſhelter himſelf, with a ſervant who accompanied him, among the growing corn; when night coming on, the ſearch for him was diſcontinued. His deputy's houſe was deſtroyed, and his own chateau had afterwards the ſame fate. He is ſaid to have returned thither, and periſhed in the ruins!

"The ſoldiers here eſpouſed the popular cauſe, and contributed much to the deſtruction of buildings, &c. belonging to thoſe who had rendered themſelves obnoxious. Among theſe, the houſe of M. Martel, who was reckoned immenſely rich, is razed to the ground; his books, papers, and even his money, were ſcattered about the ſtreets, or thrown into the river.

"We have all enliſted, and it was happy we did it that very night, for all the town would have been in flames the next day. The arſenal having ſupplied us with arms and ammunition, we are at liberty to do as we pleaſe. The ſoldiers are mixed among us, and are unanimous for the Third Eſtate. We treat them well in return. Every one here, even the Monks and Prieſts, have the national cockades, white, blue and red, and the companies of militia have a diſtinctive ribbon at their button hole. About 15,000 men are raiſed; the country is well ſupplied with arms from the arſenal, and probably we ſhall continue embodied till the National Aſſembly has ſettled the great buſineſs they have in hand.

Letter of the Marquis de la Fayette to the Preſidents of the Diſtricts of Paris.

"Gentlemen,

"I truſt ere long, that proper arrangements will be made to define the diſtinct provinces of the civil and military power---arrangements that will clearly mark out their ſeparate functions and offices, ſo as to procure the confidence and reliance of each reſpective party. But your civil regulations do not keep pace with ours---and from them ſhould originate every authority. Permit me to look forward to a ſpeedy and happy moment, when every article ſhall be adjuſted---and when confuſion ſhall give way to order---and when the citizen and the ſoldier ſhall know, and each perſon perform his duty.

"The Mayor, as firſt magiſtrate, and your proper repreſentatives, will order and ſee executed the civil rights of the ſtate.

"To guard the capital---to execute decrees of your repreſentatives---to obey you while living---to die, if neceſſary, in your defence---theſe are the duties of the military, whom I have the honor to command.

(Signed)
LE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE,
Commandant General.

Auguſt 9. Baron de Bezenval is to be tried immediately. He is in ſafe cuſtody. He was General of the King's troops in the diſtrict of Paris at the time of the revolution; was in all the ſecrets of the court party, and was the perſon who wrote to the Governor of the Baſtile to defend the garriſon but for twelve hours, and all would be ſafe. The people are moſt inveterate againſt him.

M. de Bezenval was ſecond in command under M. de Broglio, a particular favorite of the Queen, with whom he had the confidence to remain until the King returned from Paris. It was this gentleman who peeviſhly obſerved to his Majeſty, that as there was no further occaſion for him, he would call his carriage, and go home; to which an old Nobleman replied, "Your carriage! a poſt chaiſe and eight you mean." It now appears, that for his own ſafety he ſhould have followed the veteran courtier's advice.

According to letters from Nantz, received on Thurſday, eleven veſſels arrived there from America, the 29th of laſt month, laden with wheat and other corn. Their cargoes were diſpoſed of the morning after their arrival, and the ſhips were unlading as faſt as poſſible, to return home for freſh cargoes, grain being very plentiful in the American ſtates.

Aug. 10. Mr. Fenwick writes from Elſineur, that the Revel fleet was ſeen off Gothland the 22d, and the Swediſh fleet off Bornholm 26th July, of courſe both ſteering towards each other: And ſeveral private letters received by the Dutch mail laſt Saturday mention, that the two fleets were in ſight of each other.

The Mail due this day may thus bring intelligence of an engagement, the event of which muſt have much influence in the termination of the preſent hoſtilities in the North.

Prince Graſſalkovics, and the reigning Prince Louis of Lichtenſtein, are appointed by the Emperor his Commiſſaries, to be at Frankfort in September next, for the Election of a King of the Romans.

Money never was ſo plenty as at preſent, and it is expected the Bank will ſoon diſcount at four per cent. They now give Governmen money a three per cent. on Exchequer bills.

By a ſingular fatality, Louis XVI. who ſet the dangerous ſtone of Revolution a-rolling in Sweden and America, is now cruſhed by it himſelf.

Auguſt 11. Reports were in circulation yeſterday, that an action had taken place in the Baltic between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets, in which the latter were ſaid to have obtained a deciſive victory over the Cazrian's ſquadron, after a very obſtinate conflict. Two or three ſhips were ſtated to have been blown up. We can, however, aſſure the public, that no official or poſitive information of this event had been received when this paper went to preſs.----*Eng. Chron.*

However degraded the preſent ſituation of the French Monarch may appear in the eyes of thoſe who prefer tyrannic pomp to the bleſſings of liberty, he certainly ought to conſider it an honor to have free citizens attend his ſtate inſtead of foreign mercenaries---and to be guarded by a civil military that aſks no pay.

Accounts are much exaggerated reſpecting the banditti that infeſt the French roads---no information has been received of depredations committed between Paris and Calais, by any of the refugees that have come over by that route.

The Emperor making a truce with the Turks for three years, a circumſtance which, according to the earlieſt and moſt authentic accounts from Germany, is now certainly on the tapis, occaſions much ſpeculation. There is no meaſure that looks more hoſtile towards the liberties of France, circumſtanced as matters are at preſent: In ſhort, no country bids ſo fair for another revolution; nor is it likely but civil war, of the worſt kind, will be the ultimatum of the preſent conteſts.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* Auguſt 17.

It is with much ſatisfaction we learn, by ſome Spaniards juſt arrived from Cuba, via N. Side, that the famous pirate Gregorio, of whom partticular mention was made in a letter from Lord Dunmore to Admiral Affleck, communicated by the Admiral, is taken, and carried into St. Jago de la Cuba, by a ſloop fitted out from that place for the expreſs purpoſe of purſuing him. When our informant departed, the pirate was a cloſe priſoner, and therefore has probably before now expiated for his offence by death.

Antigua has lately been ſo ſeverely afflicted with a drought, that Government, it is ſaid, have paid near 40l. ſterling, per diem, for a ſupply of water to the garriſons.

About the 16th ultimo a ſevere gale of wind blew at Dominica, and drove all the veſſels out to ſea.---Among them was his Majeſty's ſhip Jupiter, who loſt a new ſet of ſails, bent a few days preceding the bad weather.

BOSTON, October 3, 1789.

A gentleman lately arrived from France, which kingdom he left the 7th of Auguſt, informs, that the calm of peace was ſucceeding to the ſtorm of inſurrection---and adds, that America is riſing moſt gloriouſly in the eyes of all Europe: And the reſpect now paid to her flag increaſes with the *moments* of her national exiſtence.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Extract of a letter, dated Louiſville Auguſt 1, 1789.

"The convention of this diſtrict met a few days ago, when they were of opinion it would not be the intereſt of the diſtrict to be ſeperated from the ſtate of Virginia on the conditions propoſed by the late aſſembly of Virginia --They petition the aſſembly for better terms, which, if not granted, will cauſe the convention to meet again, and reconſider the terms propoſed. The Indians have murdered ſeveral perſons in the neighbourhood of this place this ſummer---A volunteer party of about 300 men are now preparing to march againſt the Indian towns."

Extract of a letter, dated Dominica, September 6, 1789

"This day week the moſt diabolical deſign that ever was formed, was diſcovered in Martinico.---It was an inſurrection of the negroes, who were that night to have ſet fire to the large and beautiful town of St. Pierre; while the white people were all in confuſion, and ſtriving to eſcape the flames, they were to be butchered indiſcriminately, man, woman and child. The combuſtibles were laid in upwards of one hundred houſes (conſiſting of hemp dipt in turpentine.) The plot was not diſcovered till five o'clock in the evening, when a negro belonging to an old lady, ſtung with remorſe on thinking that he muſt murder the woman who had brought him up from a child, diſcloſed it to her. The troops being thereupon aſſembled, forty of the negroes were taken, armed with a hanger and long knife each, the inſtruments which were in a few hours to have put a period to the exiſtence of near five thouſand people. All the inhabitants have been under arms ever ſince, as they are afraid the negroes will attempt to reſcue the forty who are in goal, but this week they will all be reſcued by the grim hand of death in the dreadful form of a *rack*. As it is only ſix hours paſſage to Martinico, I ſhall go there to ſee the execution, to be convinced if the rack is the terrible thing it is repreſented.

"This moment we were alarmed with an account of 10 ſail of large men of war being ſeen between this place and Gaudaloupe, with a number of colours hoiſted, which leaves us in ſuſpence to what nation they belong---but ſuppoſe by their built, to be Swedes, going down againſt the Daniſh iſlands of St. Croix St. John, and St. Thomas."

YORK, (Pennſylvania) September 30

The following melancholy accident happened on the 12th inſt. As Mr. Eli Mills, late a captain in the York county militia, was aſſiſting in raiſing a bridge over Yellow Breeches creek, at William Willis's mill, in Newbury townſhip, he had the misfortune to receive a blow on the head with a large piece of timber, which ſo ſtunned him, that he fell off the pillar on which he ſtood into the creek, and in the fall daſhed his head againſt a limeſtone rock; he was inſtantly taken out but with very little ſigns of life. Shortly after he was taken out he uttered a few words, though not intelligibly. He languiſhed in great agony till ten o'clock the next night, when he expired. He was a young man of a fair character, and much regretted by all who knew him. He has left a diſconſolate widow, and two ſmall children, to bewail his loſs.

On Saturday and Monday laſt, there was a public examination of the ſchools of the York Academy, and on the evening of Monday, the ſtudents of the claſſical ſchool delivered ſpeeches before a reſpectable audience, and acquitted themſelves to the general ſatisfaction of the truſtees, viſitors, and all who were preſent.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux to his correſpondent in this city, dated Auguſt 17.

"The unexpected revolution that has lately taken place in this kingdom, is near its completion. A temporary loan of 30 millions have been ſubſcribed. This city alone has ſubſcribed 10 millions."

Extract of a letter from France, dated July 30.

"I am told, (though I confeſs I do not give full credit) that unto this hour, there are lamentations and calls heard in the Baſtile, of priſoners who cannot be found or got at, the people being ignorant of the avenues or means to their abode, and few beſides the Governor (who is now dead) knowing the way, or having the means. It is poſſible thoſe who do know it, may be in the power of a govenmental bribe, to keep the ſecret, and let the priſoners ſooner expire than be liberated. Great talk is alſo made of a ſubterraneous paſſage, which communicates for miles together to this fort. It is certainly true, that none but its priſoners and officers were ever permitted to enter it; and I have been requeſted by the guard, to withdraw, when I have been ſeen ſtanding ſtill to look at it."

On Thurſday the 8th inſtant, a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery for the city and county of Philadel-

phia, was holden at the new County Court-House in this city, before the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, when bills of indictment being found againſt John Burns, alias Francis Burns, John Bennet, Daniel Cronan, John Ferguſon, alias John Taylor, and John Logan, for that Francis Burns in the night of the 19th of September laſt, aided by the reſt, murdered John M'Farland in his dwelling in Market ſtreet, at the corner of Thirteenth-ſtreet, near the Center Square, in this city. The priſoners pleaded, ſeverally, that they were not guilty, but, upon trial, were all found guilty; partly, on the confeſſion of three of them; and the others, upon very ſatisfactory evidence. Theſe five men, for divers felonies, had been previouſly condemned to terms of public labour, but had eſcaped. Next day they were all ſentenced to be hanged; and on Monday they were executed accordingly.

On Friday, Henry Gregemeyer, accuſed of highway robbery, on the 4th of September laſt, on Margaret Smith, on the Ridge road, near Turner's lane, and taking from her ſome wearing apparel, a gold ring, and 12ſ6 in money---being found guilty, was ſentenced to five years diſgraceful public ſervitude; as was James Sands, a young man of 16, for burglary, in breaking and entering, in the night, the cellar under the dwelling of Mr. George Habacker, of this city, merchant, with intent to ſteal port wine in bottles.

-------- May, an old offender, and John Hamilton, were alſo convicted of plundering veſſels at the wharfs of this city, and each condemned to two years diſgraceful ſervitude. Though guilty of larceny only, they were tried in this Court, becauſe the witneſſes being ſeafaring people, could not ſtay till next Mayor's Court.

Then the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was adjourned till the 9th of November next, to finiſh the buſineſs depending, as divers witneſſes, not expecting to be called ſo early, did not attend at this time.

The following paragraph is copied from a Savannah newſpaper of September 10th.

"Yeſterday a ſloop arrived here from New-York, having on board a detachment of continental troops commanded by captain Burbeck; ſhe has brought a quantity of goods neceſſary for the treaty to be holden with the Creek Indians."

In addition to the above information, we are informed that general Lincoln, colonel Humphries and Mr. Cyrus Griffin, the commiſſioners for treating with the Indians, arrived in a ſloop from Boſton, at Savannah, on Saturday the 12th September, and on Sunday marched, with the troops, accompanied with two Indian chiefs, to Rock Landing on the Oconee, the place appointed for holding a treaty.

Congreſs of the United States.

Begun and held at the city of New-York, on Wedneſday, the 4th of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

An ACT to ſuſpend part of an act, entituled, "An Act to regulate the collection of the Duties impoſed by law on the Tonnage of Ships or Veſſels, and on Goods Wares and Merchandize, imported into the United States," and for other purpoſes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That ſo much of the act, entituled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties impoſed by law on the tonnage of ſhips or veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States," as obliges ſhips or veſſels bound up the river Potowmac, to come to, and depoſit manifeſts of their cargoes, with the officers at Saint Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, ſhall be and is hereby ſuſpended until the firſt day of May next.

Be it further enacted, That all the privileges and advantages to which ſhips or veſſels owned by citizens of the United States, are by law entituled, ſhall be, until the fifteenth day of January next, extended to ſhips and veſſels wholly owned by the citizens of the States of North-Carolina, and Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.---*Provided*, That the maſter of every ſuch ſhip or veſſel laſt mentioned, ſhall produce a regiſter for the ſame, conformable to the laws of the ſtate in which it ſhall have been obtained, ſhewing that the ſaid ſhip or veſſel is, and, before the firſt day of September inſtant, was owned as aforeſaid, and make oath or affirmation, before the collector of the port in which the benefit of this act is claimed, that the ſhip or veſſel for which ſuch regiſter is produced, is the ſame therein mentioned, and that he believes it is ſtill wholly owned by the perſon or perſons named in ſaid regiſter, and that he or they are citizens of one of the ſtates aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted, That all rum, loaf ſugar, and chocolate, manufactured or made in the ſtate of North-Carolina, or Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, and imported or brought into the United States, ſhall be deemed and taken to be, ſubject to the like duties, as goods of the like kinds, imported from any foreign ſtate, kingdom or country, are made ſubject to.

And be it further enacted, That Rehoboth, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, ſhall be a port of entry and delivery, until the fifteenth day of January next, and that a collector be appointed for the ſame.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---September 16, 1789.
G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

New-Jerſey Paper-Money.

NUMBER I.

To the CITIZENS *of the State of* NEW-JERSEY.

THE Tender on the Continental Currency and on the ſtate-money of the 9th of June 1780, was very injurious to the citizens of New-Jerſey. The injuſtice of impoſing a tender on a depreciating paper was very apparent from thoſe two inſtances. Yet the ſtate of New-Jerſey, after dear bought experience, and in time of peace in 1785, emitted a Paper-money, commonly called Loan-Office money, to circulate for the term of twelve years, and armed it with a tender. The ſtate, in 1786, impoſed a tender alſo on another ſpecies of their paper-money, commonly called Revenue-money, which then had Twenty-two years to run. The paper money of this ſtate, has, from the year 1786, to the preſent day, depreciated nearly if not fully one third in its nominal value; and the depreciation of it has, in many caſes on compulſory payments, occaſioned to the creditor the loſs of one third of his debt. A paper daily depreciating, wearing a tender, injuring at almoſt every ſtep in its progreſs, and likely ſo to continue in one part until the year 1798, and in another part, until the year 1808, was a miſchief ſerious in its nature and fraught with many prejudicial conſequences too obvious to need an enumeration. This was an enormous evil, which called loudly for redreſs. To remedy this and other evils, was framed the Conſtitution of the United States of America, which the State of New-Jerſey unanimouſly ratified. This Conſtitution, on the 4th of March 1789, on which day it began to proceed and to diffuſe extenſively its beneficial effects, did, by the tenth ſection of the firſt article, and by the ſecond clauſe of the ſixth article, ſuperſede and do away between citizen and citizen, in the payment of debts, the tender on the Loan-Office-money and revenue-money of New-Jerſey. This is, among many others, one great benefit which this ſtate has already derived from the new Conſtitution. Happy æra, when was baniſhed from the union the folly and iniquity of a tender on worthleſs paper! The only money which, ſince the 4th of March laſt, has carried in New-Jerſey a legal tender in the payment of debts between citizen and citizen, is Spaniſh milled ſilver dollars and Portugal half-johannesſes, which were legitimated by act of the Legiſlature of that ſtate on the 11th of February, 1777. The Loan-Office-money and revenue-money are lawfully receivable in the payment of taxes to the ſtate, in the ſame manner they were before the 4th of laſt march. The Loan-Office-money is, and by law ought to be, receivable by the ſtate until the expiration of its term, in ſatisfaction and diſcharge of the mortgages on which the bills were loaned, in the ſame manner it was before the 4th of laſt March. The New-Jerſey paper-money has not had, ſince the 4th of March laſt, any legal tender on it between citizen and citizen in compulſory payments of debts. The citizens of New-Jerſey are well entitled to avail themſelves, in their contracts and other money-matters, of the benefit of the new Conſtitution, the ſupreme law of the ſtate.

SILVER-MONEY, *a Citizen of New-Jerſey.*

Dated the 25th September, 1789.

Juſt Arrived, and to be Sold by
James Hartley *or* Daniel Potts,
A few beſt Engliſh
Forge Hammers & Anvills,
Caſt in Green Sand. †4w.

Imported, in the John and Grange, from Liverpool, and for Sale, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,

At the corner of *Market* and *Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia*,

CAPT, and jewe'ed and other warranted watches,
Japaned clock faces,
Enameled watch faces,
Clock and time-piece ſprings,
Watch ſprings,
Ground and unground glaſſes,
Fuze chains and arbours,
Regulating ſprings,
Caſe ſprings and buttons,
Catgut, large and ſmall,
Oil ſtones,
Pumice and rotten ſtone,
Magnifying glaſſes,
Slit pinions and bells,
Caſt braſs and forged work,
Large and ſmall bench vizes,
Large and ſmall turnbenches,
Hand and tail vizes,
Sliding tongs and cutting nippers,
Large and ſmall ſtakes,
Large and ſmall ſcrew plates,
Large and ſmall plyers,
Round noſe ditto,
Hammers and blow pipes,
Caſe ſtakes and hammers,
Pinion and frame guages,
Scales and weights,
Pocket compaſſes and dials,
Steel drill bows,
Bruſhes,
Large and general aſſortment of clock and watch files.

A Lady's elegant gold watch, and watches repaired at the moſt reaſonable rates. ¶

New Book and Stationary Store.

On the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below the Market, and five doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

ROBERT CAMPBELL

Has for ſale the following, which will be ſold upon the moſt reaſonable terms,

FAMILY bibles, with or without the Apocrypha; Octavo ditto, with notes or Apocrypha; School ditto, with or without pſalms; Teſtaments large and ſmall; Watts's pſalms and hymns; Barlow's pſalms and hymns; Newton's works, 6 vols. Milton's paradiſe loſt; Hervey's meditations; Brown's dictionary of the bible, 2 vols. Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible, 6 vols. Bunyan's pilgrims progreſs; Rowe's letters from the dead to the living; Pocket dictionaries; Dilworth's ſchoolmaſters aſſiſtant; Gordon's hiſtory of the American revolution, 3 vols. Beauties of hiſtory, 2 vols. Small hiſtories aſſorted; Dilworth's, Webſter's and Percie's ſpelling-books; Primers; Writing-paper of every quality; Blank books; Dutch, Engliſh and American quills of the beſt kinds; Ink-powder, wax, wafers, &c. &c.

R. CAMPBELL has imported by the late veſſels from Britain, an extenſive aſſortment of books in the various branches of literature.

To be LEASED *for a* TERM *of* YEARS,
Mount Hope Furnace *and* Hopewell Forge,

SITUATE in Lancaſter county, about 14 miles from the borough of Lancaſter, late the eſtate of Peter Grubb. The works are too well known to need a particular deſcription of their advantages. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt day of April next. For terms enquire of JASPER YEATES, in Lancaſter, or of EDWARD BURD, in Philadelphia. ctf.

Woodberry, 10th month, 13th.
FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away on the 12th inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an apprentice lad, named BENJAMIN GARDNER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, well ſet, with light coloured ſtraight hair; had on, and took with him, a good wool hat, his upper jacket half worn, fuſtian under ditto, and trowſers of yellow cottonade, both new, a homeſpun ſhirt, yarn and thread ſtockings, and neats leather ſhoes. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid Lad in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by applying to

¶ AMOS COOPER.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the 2d inſtant, from the paſture at Whitehill, near Bordentown, New-Jerſey. A bright bay COLT, (a gelding,) well made, three years old laſt ſpring, about 14 hands 2 inches high, black mane and tail, part of his mane inclining to hang on the near ſide, was turned over and platted, has a long dock, he was hooked under the tail (when a colt,) perhaps there may be a ſcar, had a ſmall lump on his ſtifle-joint lately, occaſioned by a hurt, but in time may diſapear: was not broke to the ſaddle, but was ſo very gentle that the thief might jump on and ride him off, without much danger of breaking his----neck. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid colt and thief, ſo that the owner may get his colt, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or ſix dollars for the colt only, paid by the ſubſcriber, in Bordentown.

JOHN OLIVER.

Allen townſhip, Northampton county, Oct. 8, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Auguſt laſt, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 10 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof, for the charges of keeping. ‡

JAMES RALSTON.

Norriſtown, Montgomery County, October 7, 1789.

WAS committed to the gaol of the ſaid county, a certain GEORGE SHARP, who ſays he is a ſervant to Patrick Storey, in Suſſex county, State of New-Jerſey, his maſter is deſired to take him away in three weeks from this date, or he will be ſold for his fees. ¶

WILLIAM STROUD, Goaler.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* United States *of* AMERICA,
A *PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty GOD, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favour: And whereas both Houſes of Congreſs have, by their joint committee, requeſted me "to recommend to the People of "the United States, a day of public Thankſgiving and Prayer, "to be obſerved by acknowleging with grateful hearts the many "and ſinglar favors of Almighty GOD, eſpecially by affording "them an opportunity peaceably to eſtabliſh a form of govern-"ment for their ſafety and happineſs."

NOW THEREFORE, I do recommend and aſſign *THURSDAY*, the twenty-ſixth day of *November* next, to be devoted by the people of theſe ſtates, to the ſervice of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be: That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our ſincere and humble thanks for his kind care and protection of the people of this country previous to their becoming a nation;---for the ſignal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpoſition of his providence in the courſe and concluſion of the late war;---for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty, which we have ſince enjoyed; for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to eſtabliſh conſtitutions of government for our ſafety and happineſs, and particularly the national one now lately inſtituted; for the civil and religious liberty with which we are bleſſed, and the means we have of acquiring and diffuſing uſeful knowledge;---and in general, for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleaſed to confer upon us.

AND ALSO, That we may then unite in moſt humbly offering our prayers and ſupplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beſeech him to pardon our national and other tranſgreſſions;---to enable us all, whether in public or private ſtations, to perform our ſeveral and relative duties properly and punctually;--to render our national government a bleſſing to all the people, by conſtantly being a government of wiſe, juſt and conſtitutional laws, diſcreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed;-- to protect and guide all ſovereigns and nations (eſpecially ſuch as have ſhewn kindneſs unto us) and to bleſs them with good government, peace and concord;---to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the encreaſe of ſcience among them and us;---and generally, to grant unto all mankind ſuch a degree of temporal proſperity as he alone knows to be beſt.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of New-York, the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hudred and eighty-nine.

G. WASHINGTON.

Land for Sale, in Virginia.

On a long credit, for the joint benefit of the Hon. HENRY A. BENNETT, and the Hon. HENRY LEE, Eſqrs.

ONE thouſand three hundred ten and an half ACRES of the moſt valuable LAND and IRON ORE BANKS on Potomack river. This land lies on Potomack river and Catoctan creek; upon the former it extends upwards of 500 poles, and upon the latter, upwards of 600. It is diſtant from Alexandria about 50 miles; from George-town 40; from the Great Falls 30; from Leeſburg 10; from Frederick-town 10; from Shepherd's-town 20; from Wincheſter 30; and from Fort Cumberland 100.--It is well timbered and watered; great part of it of ſuch richneſs of ſoil, as to be capable of producing any kind of crop that can be put into it.---For the accommodation and eaſe of any perſon that may wiſh to purchaſe leſs than the whole, we have divided this land into four lots, that will be ſold ſeparately.---The greateſt part of the land, it is ſuppoſed, has an abundance of iron-ore in it: It is, however, reduced to a certainty, that two of the lots contain extenſive and inexhauſtible quantities of it, laying near to and ſome upon the very brink of the river's bank.---With theſe will be ſold the right of taking iron ore and lime ſtone from off another tract adjoining, for ever. Upon the ſame lots the conveniences for furnaces, forges, &c. are equal to any for ſuch purpoſes.

We will attend at the houſe of Captain *Adam Shorer*, on Catoctan, within a few miles of the land, on Thurſday, Friday and Saturday, before the day of ſale, for the purpoſe of ſhewing the lands and title-papers to thoſe that may incline to purchaſe.---The ſale will be at Public Auction, and begin at 12 o'clock, on Tueſday, the 10th day of November next, at the houſe of Mrs. *Roper*, in Leeſburg, in Loudoun county, being the ſecond day of the Quarter Seſſion Court of that county.----The purchaſer or purchaſers muſt give bond, with approved ſecurity, for the payment of the purchaſe money---One fourth in 6, another in 12, the next in 18, and the laſt payment in 24 months from the day of ſale ---Deeds will be made on the ſpot---In the mean time, the plat and title-papers may be ſeen by applying to R. T. HOOE, in this town.

ROBT. T. HOOE,
ctf. CHARLES LITTLE.

Alexandria, September 29, 1789.

The Partnerſhip of *Sharp & William Delany*, Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD*, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets---

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of
Drugs & Medicines,
Surgeons Inſtruments, & Patent Medicines,

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine Cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former cuſtomers, as well as thoſe who chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who underſtands the Milling Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to

ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789. §

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

By ISAAC COLLINS, in Trenton,

The HOLY BIBLE,

Containing the OLD *and* NEW TESTAMENTS;
With the APOCRYPHA *and* MARGINAL NOTES.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted, page for page, with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An Index will be added; and alſo the ſcripture meaſures, weights and coins.

II. The price to ſubſcribers for the volume, well bound, Four Spaniſh Dollars; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to preſs as ſoon as three thouſand copies ſhall be ſubſcribed for, and to be finiſhed without delay.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Iſaac Collins has, for many years laſt paſt, been, and ſtill is, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to ſee his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctneſs of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to buſineſs. WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th Sept. 1788.

Extract from the minutes of the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philad. May 25, 1789.

"*The General Aſſembly, conſidering the importance of preſerving faithful and correct impreſſions of the Holy Scriptures; and as Mr. Collins, Printer to the ſtate of New-Jerſey, propoſes to make an impreſſion of the Old and New Teſtaments, and wiſhes the countenance and ſupport of all denominations of chriſtians---*

"*On motion,* Reſolved, *That the General Aſſembly of the Preſbyterian Church, in the United States of America, in order to give effectual encouragement to this undertaking, do hereby appoint the Rev. Mr. Joſhua Hart, Mr. Judd, Dr. Alexander M'Whorter, Mr. James F. Armſtrong, Dr. George Duffield, Mr. Thomas Ried, Dr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Patrick Alliſon, Mr. Robert Cooper, Mr. James Finley, Mr. Moſes Hoge, Mr. John Blair Smith, Mr. James M'Kee, Mr. Hezekiah Balch, Mr. Thomas H. M'Caulle and Mr. David Rice, to lay Mr. Collins's propoſals before their reſpective Preſbyteries; and to recommend to them, by order of the General Aſſembly, that a perſon or perſons be appointed in every congregation, vacant or ſupplied, to procure ſubſcriptions; and that the Preſbyteries tranſmit by their Commiſſioners to the next General Aſſembly the number of ſubſcribers.*

"*The General Aſſembly alſo confirm the appointment made by the Synod of New-York and New-Jerſey, that Dr. John Witherſpoon, Dr. Samuel S. Smith and Mr. James F. Armſtrong, be a committee to confer with any ſuch committee as may be appointed, whether from any other Denomination, or from any other Synod of our Denomination, to reviſe and correct the proof-ſheets, and, if neceſſary, to fix upon the moſt correct edition of the Scriptures to be recommended to the printer from which to make his impreſſion; and that the ſaid committee be ordered to agree with the printer, that Oſtervald's notes, if not inconſiſtent with the views of other Denominations of chriſtians engaged in this undertaking, be printed with it in ſuch a manner as may beſt promote the publication.*

"*The General Aſſembly, deſirous to ſpread the knowledge of eternal life contained in the Holy Scriptures, earneſtly recommend to all the congregations under their care to encourage this undertaking.*

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Extract from the Journal of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church, held in Philadelphia, Auguſt 8th, 1789.

"*Propoſals for an edition of the Holy Bible, by Mr. Iſaac Collins, of Trenton, were laid before this Convention, and ſatisfactory information was given them as to the propoſer's abilities for the execution of the work: Whereupon*

"Reſolved, on motion of Mr. Jones, *That the members of this Convention will aſſiſt Mr. Collins in the procuring of ſubſcriptions.*"

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbetf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

An Elegant Retirement.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT delightful ſituated farm, in the Northern Liberties, late the property of Doctor Thomas Bond, deceaſed, about four miles from this city, containing about 130 acres, in prime order, and very good heart. On the premiſes are a ſmall but elegant ſtone houſe, a large ſtone kitchen, an ice houſe, on the beſt conſtruction, which will contain 100 tons, two arched ſtone root houſes, a ſtone ſpring houſe, ſtone ſmoke houſe, good ſtone barn, large barracks, with many other conveniencies, alſo a large quanity of choice fruit trees, of various ſorts, in high condition.

For terms of ſale, apply to ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, Eſq; in Arch-ſtreet, and Doctor THOMAS BOND, in Vine-ſtreet, will ſhew the premiſes. † 6w.

Drugs and Medicines,

An entire new aſſortment,

Imported in the Apollo, Captain Billings, and the Pigou, Captain Sutton, from London, by

ROBERT BASS,

APOTHECARY, in Market-ſtreet;

WHERE every medicinal article, neceſſary for the Phyſician, Surgeon, Apothecary and private Family, are prepared, and ſold in any quantity, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

William & John Sitgreaves,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, and are now ſelling at their STORE, in Front below Cheſnut-ſtreet. *A very General Aſſortment of*

WOOLENS and other GOODS,

Suitable to the ſeaſon---among which are---

BROADCLOTHS, duffills, frizes, ſtriped and roſe blankets, rugs, plains, bearſkins, fearnoughts, ſwanſkins, flannels, bays, halfthicks, Welch and Kendall cottons, coatings, linſeys, cordurets, camblets, moreens, joans, durants, calimancoes, ſhalloons, bird-eye, laſtings, florentines, valentias, velvets, thickſets, corduroys, royal ribs, foilanets, mohair, pluſh, printed cottons, cotton ſhawls, kentings and clear lawns, lawn and muſlin handkerchiefs, apron wide lawns, leno, long lawns, and cambricks, mens and womens gloves, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, ſattins, modes, &c. &c.

Alſo a neat aſſortment of plain and faſhionable *boſiery*, coarſe felt hats, pewter aſſorted, beſt *ſeine twine*, powder and ſhot, Crowley ſteel, tin plates, window glaſs, fine band wire, &c. &c. &c. 6w. Sep. 28, 1789.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks.
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Muſtard and Chocolate *MANUFACTORY,*

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

Durham Furnace to be rented.

THE ſubſcriber will rent Durham Furnace, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are ſix valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the leſſee, would rent the Furnace low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. This Furnace would ſuit a Forge Maſter, to make pigs for his own uſe and ſome caſtings which he might do by two or three months blaſt, with only the addition of two teams to thoſe he muſt have for his forge, as there is every year a ſufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for ſo ſhort a blaſt, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the Furnace. ‡ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

The ACT for regulating *The Coaſting Trade*

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD's Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling*.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, dated the 9th day of this inſtant, to me directed, from under the hands and ſeals of the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; L. L. D. Chief-Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and the Honorable Jacob Ruſh, Eſq; Juſtice of ſaid court---NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, Coroners and Conſtables of the county of Bucks, that a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, will be held at Newtown, in and for the ſaid county of Bucks, on Monday, the 19th day of October next, when and where they are required to be in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done; and alſo that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners in the gaol of the ſaid county, be then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Newtown aforeſaid, the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the fourteenth year of American Independence.

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

A ROBBERY committed at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, by five armed men, on the night of the 23d inſtant, and the following articles taken, a ſilver watch with a china face, maker's name, R. Lenox, London, number 7060, about 60 pounds in money, two ſilk gowns, one red and blue mantua, the other light perſian, two ſurtout coats of an olive colour, with mohair buttons, one jean coat and veſt, two pair of Queens cord breeches, one jean ditto, one cottonade coat of a dove colour, a ſtriped Bengal veſt, three pair of light grey worſted ſtockings, 6 pair of carved ſhoe and knee-buckles, ſix ſmall ſilver tea-ſpoons, marked R. I. one double blue and white coverlid, two blankets, nine ſhirt patterns, nine yards of fulled linſey, marked R. I. in large cypher letters, three pair of mens ſhoes, two pair of boots, one large, three hats, one ſmall, bound with velvet, with a number of other articles; likewiſe a lage bay horſe, a natural trotter, with his mane hanging the near ſide, a ſtar, ſnip and one white hind foot, a new ſaddle, with a red and white ſtriped cloth, faced with red, a curb briddle. Whoever ſecures ſaid robbers, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall receive *Forty Dollars* reward, or in proportion for any part.

September 28, 1789. ‡ ROBERT IREDELL.

ON the 14th Auguſt laſt a SILVER WATCH was left with the ſubſcriber, by a perſon unknown; he has reaſon to believe that the watch has been ſtolen; it appears to have been at ſea, and from the account the fellow gave of himſelf he has been, not long ſince, at Wilmington, where it is ſuppoſed he ſtole it. Any perſon proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the White Horſe, on the Lancaſter road, 26 miles from Philadelphia. ‖ ARTHUR RICE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Charles townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the 24th of this inſtant, a dark brown ſtone horſe, with a black mane and tail, three white feet, bald face, one wall eye, ſomewhat galled on both ſhoulders, about 16 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 years old laſt graſs. The perſon who ſtole the above horſe, goes by the name of *Robert Gamble*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, rather inclined to ſandy, and ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox. Had on and took with him, a white cloth coat, two pair of ſilk breeches, one pair of a dove colour, the other lighter, a ſilk jacket, a brown coat and jacket, a green coat, check trowſers, two pair of boots and a pair of ſilver ſpurs. He alſo took a ſaddle almoſt new, the pad faced with blue, and cloth coloured ſweat cloth, a great coat of coating, and a ſilver watch.

He alſo ſtole things belonging to a countryman of his, that were lodged at my houſe, viz. three fine ſhirts, one pair breeches, a pair of thread ſtockings, kneebuckles, a caſe of bleeding lancets, ſtock and ſtock buckle, and ſix dollars in caſh. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or Four Dollars for the horſe only, paid by § JOSEPH CONRADE.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th inſt, a ſtout well built iron gray MARE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be four or five years old laſt ſpring, has ſome ſaddle marks on her back, her hind feet white to the footlock joint, her mane and tail whitiſh, neither brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. † JOHN GROVER.

September 24, 1789.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of MARY WAY, (widow of James Way) late of Weſt Caln townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in for ſettlement, to

§ JOSHUA WAY,)
Sept. 30, 1789. EDWARD VERNON,) Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Eldad Roberts, late of Montgomery townſhip and county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, in order for ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, at the Spring-houſe. ‡ JOHN ROBERTS, Executor.

September 30, 1789.

Kingſeſſing townſhip, Seventh month 7, 1789.

BROKE into the encloſure of the ſubſcriber, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, has ſome ſaddle marks, her near hind foot white. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

† JOHN TEAS.

N. B. She was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Mercury ſome time ago.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in the townſhip of Elſenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a caſt on one ſide and then ſhutting them for a ſmall time, his hair is very black and buſhy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fuſtian ſhort coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowſers, tow and linen ſhirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid, by ¶ JOHN JAMES.

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